



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/786,705	02/24/2004	Youngee Jung	4208-4174	3679
27123	7590	12/24/2008		
MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P. 3 WORLD FINANCIAL CENTER NEW YORK, NY 10281-2101			EXAMINER PADMANABHAN, KAVITA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2161	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/24/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

PTOPatentCommunications@Morganfinnegan.com
Shopkins@Morganfinnegan.com
jmedina@Morganfinnegan.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/786,705	Applicant(s) JUNG ET AL.	
	Examiner Kavita Padmanabhan	Art Unit 2161	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 October 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23, 48-70, 95 and 96 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23, 48-70, 95 and 96 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1. Claims 1-23, 48-70, 95, and 96 are pending.
2. Claims 48-70, 95, and 96 have been amended.
3. Claims 1-23, 48-70, 95, and 96 are rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
6. **Claims 1-3, 6-16, 19-22, 48-50, 53-63, 66-69, 95, and 96** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Robertson** (US 6,269,369).

Art Unit: 2161

In regards to **claim 1**, **Robertson** teaches a method, comprising:

- receiving data at a first hand-held device (**Robertson; col. 4, lines 56-60 – clients may be hand-held devices, such as Palm Pilots; col. 13, lines 18-23 – “if a first user lives in Boston but is traveling to New York on March 5, then the first user will be informed if any contacts will be crossing paths on that day in either city”; Fig. 14**);
- determining a match found between the data received at the first hand-held device and data held by a second hand-held device within a short-range communication range of the first hand-held device (**Robertson; Fig. 14; col. 16, Appendix A – shows matching**);
- creating a log entry in accordance with the match (**Robertson; col. 20, Appendix I – a list constitutes a log of entries**); and
- providing a socially-relevant recommendation to a user of the first hand-held device relating to the data received at the first hand-held device after one or more criteria have been met, wherein the criteria include a specification of at least a predefined number of matches between the data received at the first hand-held device and data held by one or more other hand-held devices encountered within the short-range communication range of the first hand-held device (**Robertson; Fig. 8; col. 13, lines 18-23 – “if a first user lives in Boston but is traveling to New York on March 5, then the first user will be informed if any contacts will be crossing paths on that day in either city” – constitutes a socially-relevant recommendation after one or more criteria are met; col. 14, lines 27-61; Fig. 12**).

Robertson does not expressly teach the determining a match being performed *at the first hand-held device*.

However, **Robertson** does teach the hand-held devices including their own databases and their own software, which can perform data management and synchronization functions (**Robertson; col. 4, lines 57-60; col. 15, lines 42-65**).

Therefore, since each hand-held device includes its own database that can be synchronized with the server database and each hand-held device also includes its own software, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to program the first hand-held device to carry out the function of determining a match, in order to ease the workload on the server and so that the server need not be consulted as often.

In regards to **claim 2**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the data received at the first hand-held device includes at least an identifier for data held by the second hand-held device (**Robertson; col. 10, lines 54-61; col. 11, lines 50-59; Fig. 7; col. 14, lines 27-61; Fig. 12**).

In regards to **claim 3**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 2, wherein the identifier is a unique identifier (**Robertson; col. 16, lines 7-21**).

In regards to **claim 6**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 2, wherein the data received at the first hand-held device includes a data element held by the second hand-held device (**Robertson; col. 4, lines 56-59; col. 11, lines 50-59; col. 14, lines 27-61; col. 16, lines 7-21**).

In regards to **claim 7**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 6, wherein the data element is a phone number (**Robertson; col. 11, lines 50-59; Fig. 7**).

In regards to **claim 8**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 6, wherein the data element is a universal resource locator (**Robertson; col. 16, lines 56-57**).

In regards to **claim 9**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the data received at the first hand-held device is not browsable by the user (**Robertson; col. 11, lines 50-59; col. 16, lines 56-57 – for example, although not displayed/”browsable”, address id must have been sent in order to update the local PIM data**).

In regards to **claim 10**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising determining if the user already possesses data relating to the socially-relevant recommendation (**Robertson; Fig. 14**).

In regards to **claim 11**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the recommendation is provided at a particular period of time after the one or more criteria have been met (**Robertson; col. 11, lines 28-32; col. 14, lines 27-30**).

In regards to **claim 12**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the recommendation is provided at a particular time of day after one or more criteria have been met (**Robertson; col. 11, lines 28-32; col. 14, lines 27-30 – “particular time of day” is a broad**

limitation; since a recommendation is clearly provided at a particular time, that time at which the recommendation is provided is interpreted to be “the particular time of day”).

In regards to **claim 13, Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the recommendation is provided after the user performs an operation with the first hand-held device (**Robertson; col. 5, lines 5-19; Fig. 7; Fig. 12**).

In regards to **claim 14, Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the recommendation suggests to the user addition of data relating to the data received at the first hand-held device (**Robertson; Fig. 8**).

In regards to **claim 15, Robertson** teaches the method of claim 14, wherein the data suggested for addition is held by the second hand-held device (**Robertson; col. 10, lines 10-16; Fig. 14; col. 16, lines 7-21**).

In regards to **claim 16, Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the first hand-held device employs short-range communication in communicating with the second hand-held device (**Robertson; Fig. 14**).

In regards to **claim 19, Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein one or more criteria provide for weighting of log entries (**Robertson; col. 20, Appendix I – certain matches/log entries are given higher/lower weight depending on permissions**).

In regards to **claim 20**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the recommendation is not provided after expiration of a validity period (**Robertson; col. 11, lines 28-32**).

In regards to **claim 21**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the data received at the first hand-held device is updated (**Robertson; col. 4, lines 42-45; Fig. 11**).

In regards to **claim 22**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the user is directed to a source for information regarding data suggested by the recommendation (**Robertson; Fig. 8; Fig. 11; Fig. 12 – the people listed are sources of information; col. 16, lines 56-57**).

Claims 48-50, 53-63, and 66-69 are rejected with the same rationale given for claims 1-3, 6-16, and 19-22, respectively.

Claims 95 and 96 are each rejected with the same rationale given for claim 1.

7. **Claims 17, 23, 64, and 70** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Robertson** in view of **Tsou et al.** (US 2002/0184089, hereinafter “**Tsou**”).

In regards to **claim 17**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 16.

Robertson does not expressly teach employing IEEE 802.15.1 for the short-range communications.

Tsou teaches Bluetooth as an exemplary wireless communication protocol (**Tsou; par [0032]; par [0039]**).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to implement the method of Robertson using the Bluetooth communication protocol, as taught by Tsou, to send and receive information between wireless devices (**Tsou; par [0032]; par [0039]**).

In regards to **claim 23**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1.

Robertson does not expressly teach an advertiser learning if the user complied with the recommendation.

Tsou teaches providing a wireless user with promotional advertisements and providing the advertiser with statistics regarding the effectiveness of those advertisements (**Tsou; par [0016] – par [0018]**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to implement the method of Robertson, whereby users would be notified of promotional offers/recommendations from advertisers, and the advertisers would be notified of whether the users clicked on, i.e. complied with, the recommended promotions (**Tsou; par [0049]; par [0052]**).

Claims 64 and 70 are rejected with the same rationale given for claims 17 and 23, respectively.

8. **Claims 18 and 65** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Robertson** in view of **Young et al.** (US 7,024,690, hereinafter “Young”).

In regards to **claim 18**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1.

Robertson does not expressly teach employing a one-way hash of a unique identifier associated with the second hand-held device in creating the log entry.

Young teaches employing one-way hashes of identifiers to enhance security of wireless communications (**Young; Abstract**).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to implement the method of **Robertson**, whereby the communication of data between the user hand-held devices is made more secure by employing one-way hashing, as taught by **Young (Young; Abstract)**. The data transmitted to/from the wireless clients of **Robertson**, which is then used in determining matches/log entries, would thereby be more trusted.

Claim 65 is rejected with the same rationale given for claim 18.

9. **Claims 4 and 51** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Robertson** in view of **Bieganski et al.** (US 6,412,012, hereinafter “Bieganski”).

Art Unit: 2161

In regards to **claim 4**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 2.

Robertson does not expressly teach the identifier being an international standard book number.

Bieganski teaches recommending books to users via international standard book number (ISBNs) based on matches with books already selected by the user (**Bieganski; col. 18, line 50 – col. 19, line 11**).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to implement the method of Robertson, whereby ISBNs are sent to a user to recommend books that may be of interest to the user (**Bieganski; col. 18, line 50 – col. 19, line 11**).

Claim 51 is rejected with the same rationale given for claim 4.

10. **Claims 5 and 52** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Robertson** in view of **Spooner** (US 2005/0034099).

In regards to **claim 5**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 2.

Robertson does not expressly teach the identifier being an international mobile equipment identity identifier.

Spooner teaches the use of a session specific identifier within a Symbian OS (**Spooner; par [0023]**).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to implement the method of Robertson using a Symbian identifier, as taught by Spooner, in order to check whether users or devices have the necessary rights to communicate (Spooner; par [0023]).

Claim 52 is rejected with the same rationale given for claim 5.

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments filed 10/20/08 with respect to the prior art rejections of the claims have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues at page 14 of applicant's remarks that if a PIM of Robertson only possesses and synchronizes its own information and PIM database 390 with a server, then it would not determine a match with user information and PIM database 390 of another PIM.

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant's argument and asserts that Robertson recites, "*can also be used to synchronize the server database with a PIM database of the user and any contacts of the user whoe have the appropriate permissions,*" (Robertson; Abstract) "*The personal address book of the first user contains the information in the data fields that the second users have given the first user permission to view. Whenever a second user changes any information in any data field of his data record, the information in that field is automatically updated in the information database of each first user whom he has given permission to view the information in that data field,*" (Robertson; col. 3, lines 14-21) and "*in accordance with the permission scheme already described, synchronize the databases 390 in the*

contacts' PIMs.” (Robertson; col. 15, lines 57-59) Therefore, the examiner asserts that it is indeed obvious that the PIM software could perform the matching functionality since Robertson teaches that a user’s PIM database could have not only that user’s information but also information of other users as well.

Conclusion

12. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Kavita Padmanabhan** whose telephone number is **(571)272-8352**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner’s supervisor, Apu Mofiz can be reached on 571-272-4080. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2161

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Kavita Padmanabhan
Assistant Examiner
AU 2161

December 18, 2008

/K. P./

/Etienne P LeRoux/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2161